The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871. NO. 259.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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FINANCIAL.

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WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Final Passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The Ku-Klux Bill Still Pending in the House.

Synopsis of the Protocol for the Adjustment of the Fishery Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—The Deficiency bill has finally passed both Houses, after two conference committees have modified it. The appropriation for rebuilding the Catholic Hospital at Charleston is reduced from $25,000 to $12,000. The provision for a public park at Washington and provision for reprinting the National Bank notes, were stricken out. The Senate yielded rather more than the House in order to save the bill; some Senators taking the ground that in cases where there was a direct issue, the presumption lies in favor of the House as the immediate representative of the people, by the constitution made the special guardian of the public purse. The matter was disposed of about 4 o'clock, when both Houses took a recess till evening.

THE KU-KLUX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was wholly engaged to-day upon the report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux Bill. The Sherman amendment met with opposition from nearly all who made remarks, as did also the section prescribing the oath for jurors. The debate was mainly confined to Republicans. At half-past four o'clock the previous question was ordered, when the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments by a vote of 106 to 94. The Speaker then appointed another Conference, consisting of Messrs. Shellabarger, Poland and Wallhorne, and the House took a recess till 7:30 this evening. Upon reassembling, conference report not being forthcoming, no business was transacted, and, after waiting until 10 o'clock, the House took a further recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IN THE SENATE.

The new Ku-Klux Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter and Thurman, reported about 10 o'clock this evening. The House conferees receded from their objection to the iron-clad oath, but insisted upon striking out Sherman's amendment, and substituting therefor a provision providing that instead of counties being assessed for damages occasioned by outrages committed therein, all individuals who may witness the same and who shall refuse to render assistance, shall be held liable both civilly and criminally. Immediately upon the reading of the report Mr. Sherman took the floor and made a violent speech against the substitute for his section, which he declared impotent and powerless for either good or evil. The debate was continued till a late hour with every prospect of the report being concurred in by the Senate.

PROSPECTS.

So far as the House is concerned, there seems to be but little doubt but that the substitute to Sherman's amendment will be concurred in. There the only difficulty will arise in concurring in the iron-clad oath section, which has already been voted down by the House on three different occasions. The opinion seems to be to-night that in its anxiety to get away the House will agree to this proposition.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

PROJECT FOR TUNNELLING THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

THE TOLEDO OFFICES.

THE VOTE ON THE KU-KLUX BILL.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

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THE FISHERY QUESTION.

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SENATE.

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THE DEFICIENCY BILL AGAIN.

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The Insurrection Thought to be Fast Falling to Pieces.

Communist Disturbances at Bordeaux and Boulogne Promptly Quelled

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE FIGHT AT ASNIERES.

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Work on the Extension of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad—Emigration to Northern Kansas—Damage by Storm at Leavenworth—the Insane Asylum Fire at Lincoln, Neb.

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The Bull Cliques Preparing to Unload.

Tone of the Breadstuffs Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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MONEY.

GOVERNMENTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOLD.

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[To the Associated Press.]

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THE IRON INTEREST.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TROUBLES.

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ILLINOIS.

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OHIO.

Two Young Men Killed on the Railroad.

A Youth of Sixteen Stabs a Companion—A Child Poisoned by Drinking Lye.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Sheriff Seizes Him for Debt.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

MICHIGAN.

Proposed Raid on Pickpockets—A Woman Shoots her Brother-in-Law—The McLaughton Shooting Case at Detroit—Failure of the Jury to Agree.

Obituary—Murder of a Young Man at Coopersville—Suicide of a Desperado.

Telegraphic Summary.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

GIFT CONCERT.

NOW IS THE TIME
To Secure Your Tickets
FOR THE
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
OF THE
Milwaukee Musical Society,
WHICH TAKES PLACE ON
Wednesday Evening April 26, 1871.

IMMENSE SALE OF TICKETS!

NO POSTPONEMENT!
NO POSTPONEMENT!

The Sale of Tickets will Close on Saturday, April 22,

$80,000 IN CASH!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED.
GREENBACKS!

TICKETS, $2 EACH.

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AGENT FOR CHICAGO.

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THE
Three Cooks.
BARSTOW
"Model Cook,"
"Pattern Cook,"
AND
"Sample Cook,"
"Housekeepers' Resort,"
Corner State and Jackson.
MERWIN CHURCH,
Successor to BREISTED & CHURCH.

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EXTRA LARGE
AND
CHOICE STOCK
OF
Fine Imported
WOOLLENS.
Wedding Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
SHIRTS TO MEASURE, extra durable and perfect in fit.
AMERICAN LIVERY
Artistically furnished.
ELY,
TAILOR, AND IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLLENS FOR GENTLEMEN,
No. 4 Washington-st.

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"Driven from Home"
IS A POPULAR SONG,
BUT THE
Most Popular Goods
IN THE
BOOT AND SHOE MARKET
Are those where the
CABLE
SCREW
WIRE
Is driven home by a powerful machine. They are pliable, reasonable in price, impervious to dampness, and more durable than any other make. They are for sale by all first-class dealers.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE.

America to the Rescue.
NATIONAL CAPITOL,
MAY 1, WHEN
$860,000 WORTH OF
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FRENCH VICTIMS.
LEADING MEN
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RUPTURE

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FURNITURE.
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203 Randolph-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

Masonic.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES
ESTABLISHED 1848.
PLEASURE CARRIAGES
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.
LIGHT ROAD WAGONS.
PHILADELPHIA.

SAFES.

NOTICE.

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Successors to Diebold, Bahmann & Co.

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
192 Lake-st. and 20 Fifth-av.,
CALIFORNIA BRANDY,
Puffer's Frigid Soda Fountains,
NEW STYLES,
LONG TIME.

WANTED.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN.

CHURCH MUSIC.

BOARD WANTED

To Lawyers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE YEAR OF BATTLES.

WANTED.

WANTED,

TOILETINE.

50 CENTS
PER BOX FOR
TOILETINE

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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.'S
PATENT
BUILDING PAPER
OF FOUR KINDS.
Saturated Sheathing.

This is a hard, stiff, and compact paper about the thickness of a book cover, and saturated with tar to make it proof against dampness and vermin. It is used for building purposes on the studs or sheathing boards, under the clapboards, also under floors and under the shingles on roofs, to keep out cold, wind, heat, and dampness. By its use a frame dwelling may be made almost AIR-TIGHT at a very trifling expense. It only costs from

TEN TO THIRTY DOLLARS

To cover a house, and the entire cost is

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Every season. Wherever this paper has been introduced its use is now almost universal, as everyone who once sees it used cannot fail to see and appreciate its merits. No money can be so well expended for any article used in building as for this

BUILDING PAPER.

Everyone is surprised at its trifling cost and unquestioned utility, and wonders that it has not been in use ever since frame buildings were first constructed. Thousands and thousands of parties have used this paper within the last three years, and all acknowledge that they have expended no money in their buildings that has paid so well. Once on the house, it is a constant and permanent protection, and saves its entire cost every year in the expense of fuel.

DOUBLE-THICK ROOFING
AND
QUARTZ CEMENT.

This roofing is about twice as thick as the ordinary roofing felt, and one thickness of it makes a good, solid, and permanent foundation for a coating of our Quartz Cement, which makes a first-class fire and water-proof roof, at an expense of less than

$3.50 Per Square.

We have supplied parties in all parts of the country with this roofing, and they have MADE THEMSELVES first-rate roofs at a trifling expense, and without the annoyance and delay of waiting for a professional roofer to do the work for them.

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This we manufacture as a perfect substitute for lath and plaster. It makes a smooth, warm, and permanent wall or ceiling, at less than one-half the expense of plastering, and can be applied by ANYONE, at any time of the year, without dirt, delay, or fear of dampness from wet walls. It can be put up even while the rooms are being occupied, and is finished while you would be getting ready to plaster. In all parts of the land this paper has been successfully used, and the universal verdict of the people is that it is the only substitute for plastering that is at all practicable. The vast saving of expense, the ease and despatch with which it can be applied, the time, dirt, and annoyance saved by its use—all recommend it. Added to all these is the unanimous verdict of an appreciating public. Once tried in a community, it is soon used by all who would save the expense of plastering.

PLAIN BOARD.

This we also manufacture for use instead of plastering, and, as the expense is a little less than Prepared Plastering Board, some prefer it. It is used in about the same way, and makes an equally warm wall, but not as smooth.

Samples of all kinds, with descriptive circular, prices, &c., sent to any address.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.,
75 Wabash-av. Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

GENERAL NOTICES.

COOK CO. BOND COUPONS.

Coupons due May 1, in New York, on Cook County Bonds, will be paid now, on presentation of the holder, at the County Treas. Office, Room 15 Court House.
H. S. REXFORD,
Treasurer.

North Chicago City Railway Co.
OFFICE, 436 NORTH CLARK ST.

NOTICE TO
RETAIL BOOT & SHOE DEALERS.

To Lumber Dealers.

RECTIFIERS

FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT STOCK OF
CHILDS' BROS.,
51 STATE-ST.,

WAR OF 1812.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY.

BARGAINS.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending April 19.

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REMOVAL
Of Richardson & Co.'s Shirt Factory to 85 Washington-st., where they will be pleased to see their old customers and a host of new ones. Perfect Fitting Shirts a specialty. C. N. RICHARDSON & CO., 85 Washington-st.

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EXTENSIVE SALE
OF VALUABLE
MACHINERY
AT THE
Excelsior Machine Works,

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TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
$500,000 to $1,000,000,
Illinois Town and County Bonds,

MORTGAGES

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Money to Loan

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A FINE
Country Residence.
APPLY TO
C. GOODMAN,
No. 120 Washington-st., up stairs.

DWELLING FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.

$3,600

FOR SALE.

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SPRING STYLES
OF
RICHMOND
PRINTS.
LADIES ABOUT BUYING THEIR SPRING
CALICOES,
ASK FOR THE
RICHMOND
PRINTS.

PARTNER WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

LUMBER.

MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

LAUNDRY.

WEST SIDE LAUNDRY,
107 West Randolph-st.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY
Court-place, rear of Opera House.

TO RENT.

TO RENT
IN THE
FIRE PROOF
Tribune Building,
DESIRABLE
STORES AND OFFICES.
APPLY TO
WM. C. DOW,
116 LaSalle-st.,
OR AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

NEW HOTEL, MADISON, WIS.,
TO RENT.

TO RENT.
From May 1, the large Hall, No. 170 Wabash-av.; size, 40x140 ft.; next building south of the Maison Doree, now occupied by Pennoyer & Co.'s Original Novelty Carriage Works. Apply to BROWN BROTHERS, 226 Monroe-st.

TO RENT
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OFFICES TO RENT

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TO RENT.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,
64 WASHINGTON-ST., Opposite Opera House.

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DURYEAS'
SATIN GLOSS
STARCH.
In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Papers
TRY IT!
Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.
NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.
USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.
DURYEAS'
SUPERIOR STARCH,
Also for Laundry.
DURYEAS'
IMPROVED
CORN STARCH AND
MAIZENA.
MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.
The Best in the World,
"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
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LAKE NAVIGATION.

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WATER PROOF BOOTS.

VENTILATING WATER-PROOF
LASTING BOOTS
For Ladies and Misses.

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LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,
MEDFORD RUM,
THE BEST RUM IN THE STATES.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co.
197 & 199 State St., CHICAGO.

The Chicago Tribune.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1871.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE FORCE BILL.

Many portions of the Senate debates on the Ku-Klux or Force bill, as they reach us in the *Globe*, are found to be not only very interesting as elucidating the principles on which our government is founded, but also very satisfactory as showing how statesmen can conduct a debate in Congress when the demagogues withdraw and leave them the floor for a while. A good old-fashioned Senatorial debate was that on the 11th instant, when Senator Trumbull was the principal interlocutor. It was a running debate, the Senator having no set speech, and replying with the utmost equanimity and readiness to the many interruptions from other Senators. Nothing but the real merits of the case were allowed to creep into the discussion, and only the philosophical merits at that, the far-reaching consequences, as well as the temporary expediency of the policy proposed. The principal ground on which the speaker objected to the proposed law was that it is not the object of our General Government to protect the *individual* in his rights of property and person, except as such protection is invoked by the constituted authorities of the States, but that these functions reside exclusively in the States, those of the National Government being limited to purposes which are national and general—such as intercourse with foreign nations, the protection of American citizens abroad, and the regulation of inter-State commerce, etc. He quoted exhaustively from the history of Congress to show that this view had been uniformly held until within a very short period of time. The question was, whether, as the advocates of radical measures now claim, the recent amendments to the constitution have changed the functions of the General Government in this regard. Mr. Trumbull held that no such change had taken place. Touching the provisions of the Civil Rights bill (of which Mr. Trumbull was the author), he claimed that the rights of citizenship had inhered in every person born in the United States *before*, as well as after, the passage of that law, and that the statute was merely declaratory. Furthermore, the greater part of the Fourteenth Amendment was merely a re-enactment of the Civil Rights bill. Taking up the clauses of that amendment which are supposed by some to have altered the relations of the General Government to individual rights, he quoted:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;"

and maintained that it was substantially the same thing as the clause in the original constitution:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

As to the clauses,

"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;"

"Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws;"

the first was not virtually new, since the constitution of every State has contained such an inhibition ever since the nation was organized. The second was new; but it was analogous to the prohibitions against *ex post facto* laws, and laws impairing the obligations of contracts, which the General Government has always been authorized to enforce—and how? By the regular and lawful resort to the courts. So, precisely, was this last restriction, against denying the equal protection of the laws to every citizen, understood when adopted. It was never proposed to make the adoption of this clause the warrant for a summary resort to military rule, in the enforcement, by the General Government, of laws which it had no right to make. "Sir," said Mr. Trumbull, "the judicial tribunals of the country are the places to which the citizen resorts for protection of his person and his property in every case, in a free government. If they fail, by reason of organized opposition, resort is had to force, if necessary, in order to give the protection."

He did not wish to leave the General Government weak in any essential respect. He said:

"I want it understood that I am ready to go as far as he who goes furthest to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, … to exercise any power belonging to the Government of the United States in order to maintain its authority and I am ready to put it forth. But, sir, I am not willing to undertake to enter the States for the purpose of punishing individual offences against their authority committed by one citizen against another. We, in my judgment, have no constitutional authority to do that. When this government was formed, the general rights of person and property were left to be protected by the States, and there they are left to-day."

If the General Government was to go into the business of local administration in such detail as was proposed in the bill under consideration, there would clearly be nothing legitimate left for the State Governments to do. In short, it would be the practical breaking up of State Governments.

Treating of the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Trumbull showed, in a few words, that, under the constitution, we have no right to suspend that writ except in cases of rebellion or invasion, and that the "conspiracies" provided against in the Force bill are not equivalent to a "rebellion." The speaker was interrupted from beginning to end by questions from Senators Pomeroy, Edmunds, Carpenter, Thurman, Howe, and Wilson, some of whose interjections were quite pointed, though deferential and parliamentary. We regret that we have not space for the entire debate, which fills nearly a page and a half of the *Globe*.

SEWERS AND WATER IN CHICAGO.

The bill authorizing certain cities in this State to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar for the construction of sewers, and an equal tax for the laying of water-pipe, has passed the Legislature. The annual valuation of real and personal property in this city last year was $276,000,000, and these taxes, which are to be in addition to those now levied, will yield for each of these funds $276,000. We think the plan of raising money by direct taxation for such purposes is a great improvement over the system of borrowing money and paying 7 per cent interest on the same. Under the new plan each dollar's worth of sewer or water-pipe laid will cost but $1, while, under the old system, it cost at least $3 of tax to pay the interest included in it. The result of the old plan has been to subject the city to an annual tax of $275,000 for interest on the sewerage bonds, and to exhaust our capacity to borrow. Had we borrowed no money, but raised an annual tax of $250,000, we should have built the same amount of sewers, had no interest to pay, and would have no sewer debt. The "pay-as-you-go" policy, so eminently economical, though forced upon the city by necessity, will be found to be much the better in the end.

The water tax is a new tax. Heretofore the water establishment has been self-sustaining. The annual rents have paid the working expenses and the interest on the debt, and additional pipe has been laid with borrowed money. But the sale of bonds having been arrested, and the proceeds of the last million and a half of bonds being held to extend the tunnel and erect additional pumping works, the enormous sum now required to pay interest leaves the Water Department without means of laying new pipe. This tax will place $275,000 a year at the disposal of the Water Department for that purpose, and will not, as an equal sum of borrowed money would, be a tax on the water rents.

The water debt on the 1st of April, 1870, was $2,350,000, which has since been increased to, perhaps, $4,500,000. The annual revenue from water rents for the year ending April 1, 1869, was $439,686, and from other sources, $22,397. Total, $462,053. The exact sum received for water rents in the years ending April 1, 1870, and April 1, 1871, have not yet been published officially; but, from the Comptroller's report of April, 1869, we learn that the aggregate receipts for the preceding year were $513,916; a like increase would make the receipts for 1870-71 about $610,000. These receipts are charged with interest on the debt, amounting to $315,000. The expenses and repairs in 1869 cost $176,192, which, probably, have now increased to $190,000, leaving a surplus applicable to extensions of pipes not exceeding $100,000. The new tax will make the whole sum available for additional pipe about $375,000 a year. During the year 1868-9 there were laid in the city 30½ miles of pipe of all sizes, at a cost of $335,571. Included in the plan and cost of the proposed extension of the tunnel is the construction of a large main extending all around the city. This will obviate other mains, leaving to the regular construction a much larger amount of distributing pipe. The cost of pipe and other expenses is less now than it was in 1868, and the difference, together with the other sources of revenue, will leave funds enough to enable the board to lay from thirty-five to forty miles of distributing pipe annually.

We see that the Board of Public Works have requested the Fire Department to include in their annual estimate a rent of $25 for each fire plug in the city, and the latter board has very properly declined doing so. These Water Works are the property of the public, and not of the Board of Public Works. They have been paid for and maintained by a tax on the public. The water rates have been fully as high as they ought to be, but the people have not complained. The whole water tax has been paid by the occupants of buildings, who at the same time have paid another heavy tax to maintain a Fire Department. The Board of Public Works now ask to be paid for the water used in the extinguishment of fires. Every man who pays a water rate considers that a large proportion of the consideration he receives for his money is the right to use whatever water may be needed to extinguish a fire. It is simply absurd for the city to tax one department to raise money for the other. If the Fire Department is to be taxed for the use of the water, why not tax the Water Department for the protection of its property, and also for the use of the sewers in carrying off waste water? As well tax the public to pay for the use of the streets by the Fire Department, or tax the school fund to pay the Fire Department for extinguishing fires which might occur in the school buildings.

This water fund will increase annually from several sources. The annual valuation of taxable property will increase each year, thereby augmenting the proceeds of the one mill tax; the water debt in 1874 will be reduced, and, thereafter, at intervals, other reductions will take place, thereby reducing the charge for interest. The rents will increase with every mile of pipe laid, and thus the water fund, aided by this one mill tax, will, after the present year, yield all the revenue that can be judiciously or economically expended in the ordinary extension of the water service.

FROM CHICAGO TO THE SEA.

An able commission, appointed by the Dominion Government, consisting of Hugh Allan, of Montreal; C. S. Gzowski, of Ontario; D. D. Calvin, of Ontario; Pierre Garneau, of Quebec; Alexander Jardine, of St. John, New Brunswick; S. L. Shannon, and Samuel Keefer, have concluded and published their report to the Canadian Government upon the means to be adopted by Canada to render the great water route by the lakes and the St. Lawrence the main through route for the products of the Northwest to the sea, and for the direct importation from Europe of the foreign goods consumed in the Northwest. The argument of their report fills 98 pages octavo, and the testimony and tables swell it to 330 pages. No reader can peruse it, and grasp its leading points, without perceiving that its topic is of even greater importance to the Northwest than to the Dominion of Canada. It is our products that must swell the tide of commerce through this new canal system, if it shall be perfected.

The Commissioners show that the great rival to their proposed route is the Erie Canal and the New York railroad routes; that the tonnage of the Erie Canal, and also of the Welland Canal, has been about stationary since 1860, though the Welland has doubled since 1850, while that of the rival railroads has advanced enormously, but that the tonnage of the Erie is still some 24 per cent greater than that of the two New York railroad routes that are competing with it; that the only reason why transportation by the Welland route and the St. Lawrence River and canals does not increase in a degree corresponding with the growth of the Northwest is, that the commerce of the lakes and especially the American portion of it, has come to require vessels of from 800 tons to 1,400 tons burden, in place of those of from 250 to 400 tons, or 800 at the outside, which sufficed thirty years ago. Buffalo, in 1869, owned 11 screw steamers of 1,100 tons each, and four over 1,400, the largest being 1,470; 20 between 800 and 1,000, 19 between 600 and 800, or 54 out of the whole number of 58 screw steamers beyond the capacity of the Welland Canal. According to the Oswego Board of Trade, three-fourths of the tonnage of the lakes cannot pass through the Welland Canal at its present size. The class of vessels which are now found most available and capable of the cheapest transportation, speed, handling, and insurance included, are the large iron screw steamers capable of carrying from 30,000 to 35,000 bushels of grain each, or about 100 car loads. At present the largest vessels that can get through the Welland are propellers of from 450 to 500 tons, carrying 15,000 bushels of wheat. These will carry wheat to Montreal from Chicago at 12½ cents a bushel, and do well at it. But vessels of 30,000 bushels capacity could carry at from 2 to 4 cents less per bushel, and do as well. Even with the present size of vessels, iron can be brought from Quebec to Chicago for $3.50 per ton, while it costs at least $10 from New York by the common route.

Between Chicago and Buffalo, where rates of freight are controlled by the larger class of vessels, the average rates for the year are 5 65-100 cents per bushel, while between Chicago and Oswego, only 143 miles further, but in the smaller vessels adapted to the Welland Canal, the average cost is 11.13 cents per bushel. Making due allowance for extra distance and canal tolls, there is still a difference of 4 cents a bushel due to the smaller size of the vessel. The commission proposes that on the whole line of the St. Lawrence route from the Sault Ste Marie to the ocean, the existing canals should be enlarged to one uniform scale, viz.: locks 270 feet in length of chamber between the gates by 45 feet in width; and twelve feet clear depth of water, or "clear draught over the mitre-sills;" and that the bottom of the canal should be sunk one foot below the mitre-sills of the locks, with a width throughout of not less than one hundred feet, so as to admit of vessels of the size proposed passing each other with ease in any part of either canal.

The estimated cost of the various works involved in this scheme of improvement would be as follows:

Sault Ste. Marie Canal	$[illegible]
Welland Canal	[illegible]
Lower Ottawa	1,500,000
Chambly Canal	1,100,000
Deepening River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal	[illegible]
Bay Verte Canal	[illegible]
St. Lawrence Canal	4,500,000
Upper St. Lawrence River	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

It would seem that it ought not to be impossible to raise this moderate sum for an enterprise of such vast and immediate advantages. The Victoria tubular railway bridge alone cost more than one-fourth of this sum, and the Erie Canal system, with its feeders, has cost a single State a larger sum than would secure to the Dominion a leading control of the foreign commerce of the Northwest, and build another New York at Montreal. Were this great system of internal improvement completed, vessels of 1,500 tons might sail from Chicago direct to Montreal, Liverpool, or Havre, and our city would become the most important seaport for foreign commerce in the United States, except New York. No wonder the Canadians speak of their enterprise as ministering to a laudable ambition of the Northwest. We only wonder that they do not more explicitly look to the Northwest as the power which is to take hold of this direct channel from Chicago to the sea and sweep it out. We need it far more than Canada does, and we must arouse our whole people to assist to some plan of co-operation with the Canadians in securing it.

We are passing under bondage to the great railway despots, and here is emancipation for us all. It will add 5 cents to the value of every bushel of grain in the Northwest, which, for the nine Northwestern States, producing about 900,000,000 bushels of grain per year, would amount to $45,000,000 annually, or more than twice the cost of the whole scheme of improvements for each year's profits. Do we doubt that the profit of making Chicago in effect an ocean port would be any less than we have named? If so, attempt to compute the profit to the Northwest of the Erie Canal, which cost us nothing. The proposed chain of improvements places Chicago in substantially the same position in respect to foreign commerce as if Lake Michigan ran to the sea without a fall or rapid. It admits the commerce of the Atlantic to the heart of the continent, and brings the great centres of Europe into uninterrupted contact with the centre of the United States.

If fifty of the leading capitalists of the Northwest would co-operate energetically with those of Canada, and with the friends which this enterprise has already enlisted in London, it could be carried to completion in a very few years. It would add millions of acres to the area of territory that would be profitably available for agriculture in the Northwest; would reduce all our railway and canal rates of freight and fare to the seaboard; would stimulate immigration in an unprecedented degree; would enhance largely the value of every acre of land in the Northwest; and would tend to cement, in bonds of indissoluble Union, the people of Canada and those of the Northwestern States. The matter cannot possibly sleep. We know that our men of brains and energy will put their shoulders to the wheel and see this great enterprise carried through.

A last effort was made in the House at Springfield, on Monday, a few hours before the adjournment, to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill making provision for the maintenance of the Penitentiary. It was distinctly understood by every member that, if the bill was taken up and passed, the Governor would issue no proclamation for an extra session of the General Assembly. It was well known, as he had declared publicly, that, unless the Legislature made some provision for the support of that institution, he would convene an extra session, which would subject the State to a large expense. Under these circumstances, Mr. Burley moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill; 84 members voted for the motion, and 45 against it, which, not being two-thirds of those voting, the motion was lost. Had any two of those voting nay supported the motion, it would have been carried, and the bill would have been passed within ten minutes, thereby obviating the necessity of calling the extra session, and saving to the tax-payers an expense of $40,000 to $50,000, which the extra session will cost. In analyzing the vote on Mr. Burley's motion, we observe that the affirmative vote consisted of sixty-eight Republicans and sixteen Democrats, and the negative vote of eight Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. The names of the eight Republicans who assumed the responsibility of defeating the appropriation are as follows:

William Brown, of Bond.
W. R. Brown, of Mason.
G. A. Kuhner, of St. Clair.
W. H. Mayo, of Edwards.
J. N. McMillan, of Macoupin.
J. A. Powell, of Richland.
John C. Short, of Vermilion.
John Stillwell, of Livingston.

In addition to these names, there were some bad cases of "dodging" the roll call, conspicuous among whom for his sudden absence was John H. Daniels, of Will County, who was led by the nose by the State House ring from first to last. It was the State House ring who defeated the appropriation for the Penitentiary. They acted on the hypothesis that, if that appropriation could be defeated, the Governor would convene an extra session, and that they had sufficient influence over him to cause an appropriation for the State House to be included in his proclamation.

The Governor holds in his hands a bill passed by the Legislature, but not yet approved, providing for Houses of Correction. It authorizes any city to establish a House of Correction for the confinement and punishment of criminals, or persons sentenced or committed thereto under any law of the State or ordinance of the city. The Mayor, and three persons, to be appointed by him, are made a Board of Inspectors, with power to adopt a code of regulation, employ the necessary officers, fix their salaries, and prescribe their duties. The Superintendent, under the direction of the Inspectors, is to have entire control of the prison. He is to be appointed by the Mayor and Inspectors, and hold office four years. The House of Correction may receive criminals from any county in the State, under arrangements with the county officers, and county magistrates may sentence or commit persons to such House of Correction. The Inspectors may establish, in connection with such prison, a House of Shelter for the reformation and education of females. Any existing city prison known as a Bridewell is to be hereafter designated as a House of Correction.

Several objectionable provisions, which were in the bill originally, have been stricken out, and, substantially, all that it provides is that Bridewells are to be called Houses of Correction, and are to be managed by the Mayor and Inspectors, and not by the Common Council, and are to be open to the reception of offenders from other parts of the State. The laws for the punishment of offences are left unchanged. The bill was copied, for the most part, from that under which the Detroit House of Correction was organized.

It is reported that the Governor bases the "emergency" for calling an extra session of the Legislature in May on the failure of the House to pass the Senate Appropriation bill for the maintenance of the Penitentiary. The bill, in some way, became complicated with the State House appropriation. Those who insisted on having the $600,000 appropriated for the latter purpose were resolved to defeat the appropriation to carry on the Penitentiary, at all hazards, for the purpose of forcing the Governor to call an extra session, in the belief that Springfield influence would be strong enough to cause him to include the State House job in his call, as one of the objects of imminent necessity. If the Governor should happen not to consider an appropriation for the State House an extraordinary emergency, the ring would be badly disappointed. There remains unexpended of the last appropriation the sum of $160,000, which is as much money as the Board of Commissioners can honestly expend between now and the meeting of the adjourned session, in November. Hence, no "extraordinary" reason exists for including the State House job as one of the purposes for which the Legislature shall be convened. There is not a particle more urgency, or necessity, for an appropriation at the proposed special session than for an appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois River. If the latter can wait until next November, so can the former.

We regret to record the removal of General B. J. Sweet from the office of Pension Agent in this city. There has been no complaint against General Sweet's performance of his official duties, nor is there any allegation against his political standing, or, indeed, his political "influence." The office which he held was a very small compensation for the services which he rendered to the country during the war, while the special services which he rendered to this city, in suppressing the Camp Douglas conspiracy, were of inestimable importance. It is evident that civil service reform is not making much headway at Washington, when such men as General Sweet are removed to make places for more adventurers.

Excelsior!

The barbers, or, more properly speaking, the tonsorial artists of Chicago, are clearly determined to achieve glory regardless of expense. One of them, after displaying a counterfeit of his head and bust, colossal in size, has been donning the sock and buskin, and contending in the "histrionic arena," supplementing his efforts at declamation and gesticulation with the graces of the jig and hornpipe; courting at once two muses, Thalia and Terpsichore, to say nothing of the muse of shaving, whatever her name may be. Barber No. 2, not to be outdone in the race for fame, came out yesterday in a triumphal procession of his own, and took the town by storm. First, there was a band of music, clearing the air with "Shoo-fly" and other patriotic airs, including, of course, the main staple for such occasions, "See, the conquering hero comes!" And sure enough, the conquering hero did come next, in his elegant little barouche, drawn proudly by four spirited grays. Barber No. 2 was gotten up for the occasion so sumptuously, so gorgeously, indeed, that it is safe to assume that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like this Chicago barber. It is currently reported that three cunning artists had been employed since early dawn in preparing that grand crucial test, the coiffure of Barber No. 2 for this occasion. Following the hero of the pageant, came a dozen or so lovely females, with flowing curls, purporting—according to a banner displayed beneath—to have been curled for the occasion by the "Oil of Thingumbob"—that magical and glorious compound prepared by the gentleman in the preceding carriage. It is said that "beauty draws us with a single hair." No beauty with a single hair, however, for the grand purposes of Barber No. 2. His beauties should draw whomsoever they might with full heads of hair, and that hair treated with the "Oil of Thingumbob." They drew admiring crowds of boys, who, if they had been endowed with sufficient worldly wealth, would doubtless have followed the conquering hero, even to the razor's edge, and taken each an initiatory shave and shampoo, at his hands, on the very moment of his chariot's arrival at the shop.

In short, Barber No. 2 achieved a pronounced triumph; a triumph which, besides putting other barbers temporarily in the shade, teaches a useful lesson to all whose ambition prompts them to climb the hill of fame. It is that a royal road up that steep acclivity has been discovered, and that the old footpath may be abandoned. Whereas, Longfellow's ambitious youth, with the clarion voice and falchion-flashing eye, had to climb the snowy height on foot, the Chicago hairdresser drives up in his coach and four; and whereas, the former kept shouting "Excelsior," which nobody understood, the latter's word is "Next," which everybody understands; and whereas, the former had to blind his eyes to the charms of the maidens along the route, the latter takes his maidens along with him, and has everything lovely and convenient. All because we know how to organize things in Chicago, triumphal processions included. While the friends of J. O'Donovan Rossa are pestering the Common Council for a reception at the city's expense, your native Chicagoan goes to work and gets up a procession for himself and at his own expense.

The vote cast in Wisconsin, at the recent election for Supreme Judge, was as follows:

For Lyon, Republican	67,[illegible]
For Paine, Democrat	55,[illegible]
Republican majority	12,167

The vote was not a full one, but the Democrats turned out as strongly, comparatively, as their opponents. Wisconsin is a pretty solid Republican State.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Philip Denis, who lives in Osceola township, Clark County, will be 90 years old on the 8th of next May. The township assessor found him hoeing in his garden.

—These two items from the Winneshiek *Representative*: "A man named Blake, residing a few miles from town, is the father of twenty-one children, by one wife. All are alive and enjoying good health." "We hear of a young lady in this vicinity who sold her lover to another girl for a black silk dress, and so managed matters that the couple were married about a month after the bargain was made."

WISCONSIN.

At Germantown, on the 8th inst., the house of an old man named Mathews was burned, and himself and wife were burned to death in it. When the house was first discovered to be on fire by the neighbors, the roof had fallen in, and it was impossible to do anything to save the unfortunates. Their remains were found in such position as to indicate that the old lady was suffocated in bed while asleep. The old man had made an unsuccessful effort to get to the door. They were over 60 years of age.

INDIANA.

—Mr. Carpenter, a member of the Rev. G. B. Martin's church, at Evansville, offered to donate to the Vincennes Presbytery a piece of property worth $100,000, for the purpose of founding a Female Seminary Institution in Evansville, on condition that the Presbytery would raise an equal amount.

—Miss Charlotte Moxley, the largest woman on the continent, was at the Union Depot in Indianapolis, Tuesday evening, and took the Pan-Handle train east. She hails from Old England; is 20 years old, 6 feet 9¼ inches high, 6¾ feet around the waist, and weighs 720 pounds.

—Mrs. Sciater, of Lake County, completed her 100th year of life on the 5th instant. She sometimes walks a distance of twenty miles between sunrise and sunset, without experiencing any ill effects. She has not an unsound tooth in her head; her eyesight is still good, and she is apparently as smart and active as when 70. Her husband was 104 years and 8 months old when he died.

—George S. Rose, a well-known citizen of Lafayette, died in that city on Saturday morning. At the commencement of the late rebellion Mr. Rose entered the Union as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Jos. J. Reynolds, during which service he participated with honor in the battles of Green Briar, Elk Water, Cheat Mountain, and other of the Western conflicts. At Green Briar he suffered internal injuries by the falling of his horse, from which he never recovered, and which was the primary cause of his death.

—General Ebenezer Dumont, lately appointed Governor of Idaho, died at his residence, near Indianapolis, on Sunday morning last. He was born in Vevay County in 1814. He was elected to the Legislature in 1838. He went to the Mexican war as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was again elected to the House in 1850, and was chosen Speaker. In 1852 he was elected President of the State Bank of Indiana; he was also President of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He was one of the earliest of Indiana Democrats to resist the heresy of secession. Governor Morton sent him, at the beginning of the war, to Washington to learn all he could of the objects of the government. On his return, he was appointed Colonel of the Seventh Regiment in the three months' service, and served with distinction in Western Virginia. He re-organized the regiment for three years, and returned to Western Virginia. He was promoted to a Brigadiership, and was transferred to Kentucky. Subsequently he was placed in command at Nashville. His health gave way, and he was compelled to return home. He was nominated for Congress by the Union men in 1862, and was elected, as he was again in 1864. For several years he has been on a farm. He was arranging to go to Idaho, when he was taken sick with congestion of the lungs.

MINNESOTA.

Benjamin Franklin is said to be the name of the only pensioner in this country who has lost both legs and arms in military service. A private in the Second Minnesota, he was wounded during the rebellion not less than twenty times; and yet what there is left of the poor fellow seems to have good health.

OHIO.

James Brown of Noble County, a kinsman of John Brown, and one of the soldiers of 1812, refuses to take a pension because the country is in debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A New York milliner rides in a $6,000 carriage.

—Queen Victoria has more Mohammedan subjects than the Sultan of Turkey.

—A four-ounce dog sold for $250, at Boston, recently.

—Fashionable dogs in New York are to wear silk neckties this season.

—Sawdust is no longer wasted at the saw-mills in the lumber region of Maine, but is sold at a cent a bushel to the ice-packers.

—The wine given the Prussian soldiers costs fifteen cents a bottle.

—Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.

—A New Haven gentleman recently recovered [illegible] for a tree spoiled by gas from the New Haven Gas Company's pipes.

—San Francisco reports a mammoth mushroom—three feet in circumference, and weighing five pounds eight ounces.

—The terrible toy known among young Americans as the devil's fiddle appeared almost simultaneously in England and this country. In London it is called Bismark's whistle.

—In New Orleans, the other day, a Judge fined a woman [illegible] for being drunk, and then gave the money to her 5-year old daughter for a pair of ear-rings.

—The strongest-minded girl lives at Louisville. Though engaged for two years she has never allowed her intended to kiss her. She thinks she lost a former lover by too much familiarity.

—Boston enjoys the advantages of a very stringent prohibitory liquor law, and only 3,720 persons were arrested there in the last ninety days for drunkenness—not much more than thirty a day.

—A number of cotton-planters have turned their attention to sugar in Louisiana. It is estimated that the crop will give 300,000 hogsheads this season.

—Madame Lang of Ammergau announces that the first representation of the Passion Play is fixed for June 24. The other days are July 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; Aug. 6, 14, 20, and 28; Sept. 3, 8, 17, and 24.

—A member of the Cambridge (Mass.) Board of Aldermen suggests the propriety of introducing into the public schools of that city the fife and drum, as being less expensive than the piano, and equally well adapted to "making times."

—The young lady who represented the goddess Germania in the German Peace Festival in New York has died from brain fever caused by exposure to the sun. She wore nothing on her head but a wreath.

—The Vienna Common Council has decided to have gymnastic exercises introduced into the female department of the public schools, as a necessary branch of education. Ladies are now being drilled with a view to their becoming teachers of gymnastics.

—A tender-hearted humanitarian at Boston, whose feelings were touched by overhearing a prisoner at the station house singing "Home, Sweet Home," tried to have him released. His sympathies suddenly cooled, however, when he read on the slate that the vocalist was charged with wife-beating.

—The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* cites the following letter of the Duke of Wellington as an avouchment for one of the ways in which history repeats itself:

QUINTA DE ST. JOAO, June 23, 1811.

"*To the Vice Admiral, the Hon. George Berkeley*: "Sir: I regret to say that, under the present circumstances, no trust can be placed in the word of honor of any French officer. I know many who received permission to leave England on giving their word not to serve until exchanged, and who are now in active service in the French army in Spain, although no English officer has been sent by France in exchange. I remain, &c., "WELLINGTON."

—The Houston *Telegraph* gives a long account of the ceremonies upon the occasion of the presentation of a Lone Star flag and some pistols to a company of Texas Rangers who recently did good service in an encounter with the Indians; and also says: "We have a tanned scalp of one of the savages killed by these young men, at our office, sent us by Lieut. Hill, of their company, and will take pleasure in showing it to those desirous of seeing it."

—The chief governess of the Emperor of Austria's daughter is the sister of Sir William Throckmorton, an English Roman Catholic Baronet of large fortune.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: "The movement for the suppression of Sunday newspapers in Chicago, by cutting off their supplies of advertisements, has had a strange sort of success. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of Sunday, contained sixteen columns of 'wants,' and a vast amount of display advertising—several columns more than usual. The *Gazette* gave its important moral assistance to this enterprise."

—The San Francisco *Alta* speaks of a seventeen-pound oyster-shell now in the counting-room of that paper, and thinks that, as nature never produced anything by way of experiment, there is room for the inference that the contemporaneous lover of the bivalve must have been equally well developed. One of the mysteries of the thing is, that the monster was found on the top of Mount Diablo—3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

—In Augusta, Ga., there is a tall granite shaft on which are cut the names of "Hall, Gwinett, and Walton," the signers of the Declaration of Independence from the State of Georgia. Recently, a stranger asked the janitor of the Court House what the monument was there to commemorate, and he gravely informed him that one of the most important battles of the Revolution was fought on that very spot of ground, (20 by 20), and the monument was erected to the memory of the illustrious dead!

—The *Shaker* gleefully remarks that an English journal, descanting on the various degrees of connubial bliss, states that the official record of the city of London for one year stands thus:

Runaway husbands	2,348
Runaway wives	1,132
Married parties legally divorced	4,175
Married parties living in open warfare	17,345
Married parties living in private misunderstanding	[illegible]
Married parties living mutually indifferent	55,340
Married parties regarded as comfortable	3,175
Married parties nearly happy	127
Married parties perfectly happy	13

—A fearful story of suffering is revealed in the report just published by *The Gazette of India*, of the … fold famine of grass, grain, and rain, which occurred in 1868-1869 with frightful severity over 166,000 square miles of Rajpootana, surpassing in intensity any which has occurred since 1812, and almost equalling that of 1661, of which the record is preserved that three-quarters of the cattle died, and that man ate man. The scanty crops which struggled up in spite of drouth were swept away by a plague of locusts; cholera fastened on the starved people, and a terrible fever followed, striking down the entire population. The deaths from this latter cause alone are put down at 30 per cent. of the inhabitants, while in some of the Marwaree districts they rose as high as one-third. Taking the most moderate of the statistics furnished, the local authorities calculate that in Marwar and Ajmere and the other districts, no less than 1,200,000 human beings died of disease and starvation. The famines or periods of unusual scarcity which afflict Rajpootana have hitherto recurred at intervals of some ten or twelve years.

POLITICAL.

Holden, who was impeached and removed from the Governorship of North Carolina, is going to take up his future residence in New Jersey.

—Totally oblivious of the fact that Carl Schurz is ineligible, a writer in the *National Standard* is urging him for the Vice Presidency.

—The Newark *Courier* announces, by authority, that, under no circumstances, can Mr. Cortlandt Parker accept the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

—The Texas Legislature has had a scene over a proposition to change the name of Davis County to Lincoln County. A compromise was finally made, and the county named Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass.

—Some of the Northern Democratic papers have expressed their disapproval of Jeff Davis' "lost cause" speech in Selma, Ala., and the Mobile *Register* takes them to task for thus abusing him, saying that "it neither hurts Davis nor helps the Democracy."

—The Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier* understands that as between Colonel Carpenter and Colonel Scott, the arrangement is, that whichever shall secure the strongest endorsement from the Sixth District, shall enter the State Convention as the candidate of the Sixth for Governor.

—Miss Mather and Miss Smith, of East Haddam, Connecticut, with eighteen other women, applied to be made voters, but they were refused. Notwithstanding the refusal the two mentioned tried to vote at the recent election, and their votes being refused, will appeal to the courts, and claim the right under the Fifteenth Amendment. Miss Mather is a Republican and Miss Smith a Democrat.

—Besides a Delegate to Congress, the people of the District of Columbia are to choose a House of Delegates, composed of twenty-two members, at the election on the 20th instant. The Republicans have made their nominations, among them being two colored men. The President has nominated the eleven members of the Council, three of whom are colored men. Fred. Douglass is one of them.

—Governor Stewart, of Vermont, has refused to call an extra session of the State Legislature, to rectify alleged errors of the House Committee in averaging and equalizing the real estate appraisal, saying that, if wrong has been inflicted upon any portion of the State, the responsibility must rest with the House, whose power over the subject was exclusive; and that, if the list is illegal, the courts are open for redress.

—The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Democrat* wittily remarks: "Grant has not been strangled and his worthless carcass thrown into the Potomac! The Butlers will strut about the Capitol with their bowels yet in their abdomens! The negro Congressmen still ogle the wenches in the galleries, and no daring white man has taken a whip in his hand and scourged them back to the plantations! But the revolution is coming!"

—The Amnesty bill passed by the House, it is thought, removes the disabilities of all who took part in the rebellion excepting about 1,500. The New Haven *Palladium* says: "This is a liberal measure, but, having been made so broad, it is to be regretted it did not go still further. It would not be pleasant to see Jeff. Davis in the Senate, and he would probably be sent there if made eligible, but his presence in that body would be a capital card for the Republicans."

—New England gets well represented in Congress, through its sons, still at home or resident in other States, as will be seen from the following footing of the members who are natives of those States:

	Senators.	Representatives.	Total.
Maine	5	8	13
New Hampshire	3	5	8
Vermont	5	14	19
Massachusetts	4	12	16
Connecticut	3	9	12
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	22	48	70

—The Democrats of West Virginia are by no means in favor of the adoption of the Flick amendment to the State Constitution, to enfranchise the ex-rebels; and the Wheeling *Register* regrets the apparent discord that has been developed by the zeal with which the friends and opponents of the measure have urged their respective views, and the disposition that has been manifested on each side to read the other out of the party. Their chief objection to the amendment is the fact that it strikes the word "white" from the list of qualifications of voters.

—During the proceedings at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, recently, Mr. Rowland remarked that he did not know how he could atone for the blunder he had made in introducing General Sherman, unless it was by nominating him for President of the United States. The General jumped to his feet before there could be any manifestation of applause, and said: "No, no: my present office is worth more than the Presidency. Mine is a life estate, while that of the President is only for four years."

—A bill has been introduced in the Texas Senate providing for a division of the State, and the erection of a new State west of the Colorado River. One of the Texas Democratic papers, while not approving a division, says that if the bill passes, as it thinks it will, and goes to the people, those of the north and east of the State are so decidedly in favor of division, and their popular strength at the ballot-box is so great, that they will accept the division with the boundaries submitted to them, rather than postpone the division to a more distant day.

—The Springfield *Republican* expresses a curiosity to know who is to head the May election parade in Connecticut, as it is doubtful if either Mr. English or Mr. Jewell will receive the certificate of election as Governor. In the delay consequent upon the examination of the canvass by the Legislative Committee, the parade will have to go on without a Governor at its head. The *Republican* suggests that a double-headed procession be formed, with Jewell and English riding side by side, one bowing to one side of the street and one to the other, which would save a great deal of discounting neck-service, and be likewise emblematic of the "close thing" about which we have heard so much.

—The Louisville *Courier* wants the next Democratic National Convention to be held in that city. It says that Louisville "is to the country to-day what Baltimore was to the country five and thirty years ago, a middle point, an accessible point, a point from which sound ideas and good influences can take a ready and radiating departure," and adds: "What the Democratic party needs light; and if the North and West will come here they can look directly into the South and get a perfect notion of the Southern situation, which is again to be the bone of contention." The St. Louis *Times* thinks St. Louis is the only proper place for the convention.

—Orange S. Winans, Republican Assemblyman from Chautauqua County, N. Y., who recently went over to the Democrats, is, and has for twenty years, been Freight Superintendent for the Erie Railway at Dunkirk. The Buffalo *Commercial* is informed that some Chautauqua County Republicans have sent to him, by express, a package containing a Bible and a rope, with the following affectionate message:

"*O. S. Winans, Member from the Second District, Chautauqua County, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:*

"O. S. WINANS: We send you a copy of the Bible and a strong rope. Ask your friends (if you have any) to assist you. Should you return to Dunkirk, we will try and have you viewed from the stand-point you deserve.

"REPUBLICANS OF WESTERN NEW YORK."

—The close votes in the elections for Governor in New Hampshire and Connecticut have caused an inquiry as to former memorable instances of that kind, of which there are many. In 1839, Marcus Morton, Democrat, was chosen Governor in Massachusetts by 1 majority. In 1840, Edward Kent, a Whig, was elected Governor in Maine by 66 majority over John Fairfield, Democrat. In 1842, Secretary Ford beat John Weller, Democrat, for Governor of Ohio, by about 230 votes. In 1850, Horatio Seymour was defeated for Governor on the popular vote in New York State by some 250 votes; and in 1852 he was beaten again by the "Fusion" candidate, Mr. Clark, who had 309 more votes than Mr. Seymour.

—A Democrat writes as follows about the gubernatorial question in New Hampshire: "In New Hampshire there was no choice of Governor by the people, and the House of Representatives elects. In this branch the two parties are nearly evenly divided. Three or four Republicans were elected by Democratic votes, and it has been supposed they would go with us and vote for Weston when the question came before them and thus decide the vote in his favor. But since the election in Connecticut, it is rumored, and I fear the rumor is true, that they will stick to their party, and, if necessary, to secure Pike's election, will vote for him. I shall not be surprised to see a Republican organization of the House, the election of a Republican in the Councilor District, where there was no choice, making the Council stand nine Republicans and two Democrats; the election of the Republican candidate in the vacant Senatorial District, making that body a tie, and the ultimate election of Mr. Pike as Governor. We hoped for a better state of things, but Connecticut has upset all our calculations."

—The death of Samuel P. Thrasher, State Senator elect of New Hampshire, curiously complicates matters which were by no means clear before. He was elected by a very small majority, and, if he had lived, the election would have been contested. His death makes the Senate stand five Republicans and five Democrats, with two vacancies. These two vacancies must be filled by the two Houses in joint convention. When there is no choice, or a member elect dies, the constitutional candidates for the Legislature are the two candidates who received the highest number of votes. Between these two the Legislature must choose. Now, in Mr. Thrasher's district, the next highest two candidates were Albina Hill, of Croydon, the Republican nominee, and Alvan Smith, of Lempster, also a thorough-going Republican, who got four votes. It is not probable that the Democrats will get control of the Legislature on joint ballot, but should they, by any chance, succeed, even then they will be compelled to choose a Republican Senator to fill this vacancy. In the First District, where the other vacancy exists, through the failure of the people to elect, they will, of course, elect a Democrat. In that case there will be a tie in the Senate.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor Napoleon has become a member of a London club.

—Ben. Butler's children are at school in Germany, and are reported very clever.

—Senator Revels has rented the 800 cleared acres of his Mississippi plantation for $10 an acre.

—Emile Hepp, of Strasbourg, who was one of the most distinguished physicians and chemists in Europe, is dead.

—"Admiral" Semmes opens a course in Mobile with a lecture on "The Three Decisive Naval Battles of Antiquity."

—Madame Gerolt, wife of the Prussian Minister, has resided, it is said, for thirty years in Washington, and, strange to say, thinks it one of the most delightful of cities.

—Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late General R. E. Lee, is said to be engaged to Mr. Charles Upton, the Cashier of the First National Bank of Rochester, N. Y.

—At Buffalo, Mr. Fargo, the noted expressman, is building a house overlooking the lake, which, when it is finished, will have cost him the sum of $780,000.

—Miss Callie White has been elected by the Jackson (Miss.) Typographical Union as a delegate to represent their association in the International Typographical Union, to be held at Baltimore on the first Monday in June.

—The *Independance Belge* announces the return of Victor Hugo to Brussels, accompanied by his son, Francois Victor Hugo, and his daughter-in-law. The poet has been terribly disgusted by the masquerade of the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

—Miss E. Coe and wife, of Middlefield, Ct., aged respectively 84 and 80, celebrated their diamond wedding last week. They occupy a house over 100 years old, and have been members of the Methodist Church more than 60 years.

—The Rev. C. A. Bartol explains concerning a widely-quoted remark in his sermon on Father Taylor: "It was not Theodore Parker, but Ralph Waldo Emerson, of whom Taylor said to me, 'If he goes to hell it will change the climate, and the emigration will be that way.'"

—Dr. Elish Ward, President of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, died of pneumonia on Friday, aged 47 years. He was a native of Boston, and a prominent Republican. He was a member of the National Conventions which nominated Lincoln and Grant.

—Captain Samuel Barker, who always claimed to be the man that fired the first gun from Charleston at the Stars and Stripes floating over Sumter, is reported to have died recently in Tampico, Mexico. He had constantly asserted that the venerable Ruffin, who destroyed himself rather than live under the restored Union, fired the second instead of the first gun at his country's flag.

—The Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., has been presented with an elegant and very costly watch and chain by the citizens of New York and New England "as a token of esteem for his unsullied character and as a slight recognition of his inestimable services to his countrymen." Among the donors are A. T. Stewart, W. E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden and others.

—The Rev. Dr. Bellows has received two contributions of $50 each from ladies, in aid of the fund set on foot recently for a testimonial to Mr. Bergh. It is suggested to present this gentleman with a service of plate as a mark of appreciation of the contributors of his incessant labors in the cause of humanity in protecting God's dumb creation from cruelty.

—Captain Henry Decker, who died in Newcastle, N. B., on the 7th inst., was a native of France, and fought at Leipsic, Waterloo, and many other battles. He served two enlistments in the United States service, married at the close of the rebellion, went to the Isle of Shoals, where he kept a hotel until 1861, when he removed to Newcastle. He was possessed of prodigious strength, and was an expert swordsman. His first sickness was his last.

—The Rev. Joseph Angier, who lately died, was a member of the famous Harvard class of '26, in which was Judge George T. Bigelow, William Brigham, the Rev. W. H. Channing, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. F. B. Crowninshield, Judge B. R. Curtis, George T. Davis, William Gray, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Mr. Josiah Q. Loring, Mr. Isaac E. Morse, Professor Benjamin Pierce, LL.D., the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, and John J. Taylor.

—The following shows the effect of contemporaneous history upon the autograph mania. At a late sale in Leipsic an autograph letter of Von Hubner, the Austrian ambassador, sold for a few sous; a long one of Minister Von Muchler's, brought only some groschen; while a few lines in Von Roon's handwriting realized three thalers, and a leaf on which Albert, the Crown Prince of Saxony, had written went for seven thalers. But Bismarck's autograph was considered cheap at 34 thalers, while that of his colleague, Baron Von Beust of Austria, brought but a single thaler.

—General Werder, who at a critical period interposed with a handful of men against Bourbaki's invasion of Germany, has just been presented by a number of American residents and sojourners in Vienna, with an elegantly executed complimentary address, bound in red velvet and ornamented with a design in gold and enamel, representing the Imperial German eagle and the flags of Germany and America. The address, which was composed by some literary American residing in Vienna, whose name is not given, is both German and English. It begins with expressing the best wishes of America for German unity and prosperity, and ends by calling for a grand and welcoming cheer for the German Empire.

—A New York letter says: "New York has suddenly awakened to the fact that Bret Harte's wife is one of the eight daughters of the late Judge Griswold, all of whom have been women of mark, or the wives of men of no small renown. Caroline married Edmonde Andrade, nephew of Pereire, the great banker of Paris, who originated the famous Credit Mobilier. Andrade is enormously rich, and also a lion in musical circles. Mary, now deceased, married Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, well known as the author of 'Captain Canot.' Helen's husband, Mr. Harrington, was the personal friend of Starr King, who first encouraged Bret Harte in the literary profession. Then one married a distinguished physician, and another a noted musical composer. The youngest is well known as the authoress, Mrs. Frances Gerry Fairfield; and Anna married Francis Bret Harte."

—The Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, died suddenly in Louisville, Saturday night, in the 78th year of his age. His father was Humphrey Marshall, a land lawyer of some eminence, and a United States Senator from 1795 to 1801. Mr. Marshall was graduated at Yale College in 1815. In November, 1816, he married Miss Price, of Lexington, a niece of Henry Clay, and one year later began the practice of law in Frankfort. In 1831 he was elected to Congress, where he remained until 1835. In April of that year he was nominated and confirmed as Judge of the Court of Appeals, and this place he held until 1856. Part of this time he held the position of Chief Justice, as well as that of Professor in the Transylvania Law School. In 1863 he represented the Louisville District in the Kentucky Legislature, in which body he held the place of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

—The Hon. Joseph G. Masten died at Buffalo on Friday last, aged 63 years. In 1843 and in 1845 he was elected Mayor of that city. He was appointed Recorder in 1848, which office he held until 1851. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1860 he was appointed by the Mayor of the city one of the three Trustees of the Grosvenor Library, which trust he held until the appointment of the new board last January. So eminent and respected was he as a lawyer and Judge that he was prominently spoken of as a candidate for the Court of Appeals last fall.

—The New York *Herald* says: "The latest sensation is the marriage of a French lady to a German gentleman, which took place at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling, yesterday. Early in July last, Charles Fries, a young, intelligent German, left this city for the purpose of bringing a wife to New York. Arriving in Paris just previous to the declaration of war, he was compelled to hide himself during the first two months of the strife, and consequently, when all the foreigners were ordered out of Paris in September, he was under the necessity of leaving Mlle. Elise Eugene Hammelman, his *fiancée*, behind. He was enlisted in the German army, and fought outside the city during the siege; and it was not until three weeks ago that he threw off the military suit and sought his long-starved lady-love, who had stood the siege. The state of affairs in Paris rendered it necessary that he should not attempt to tie the 'golden knot' there, so he brought his jewel to the land of liberty, and they were married in the manner described at the lady's request."

—A singular old gentleman named David Tonkary, and known as "Old Tonkery," recently died at his house in a wild ravine near Mount Riga, in the vicinity of Amenia, New York. No one knew where he came from, but when he came he brought money with him, with which he bought a tract of land about one hundred acres in extent. He hardly ever spoke to anyone on any subject but that of witches, in whom he believed so firmly that he would let no black-eyed women enter his house or linger near it, for he detested them on account of their peculiar relations with the Old Harry. Moreover he kept constantly loaded a rifle, in which was a silver bullet, his object being to slay any witch who might appear. He had even placed a water wheel over a stream running by his den, in order to shake witches to death. Indeed it was the great study of his life to free himself from these pests to society. He never harmed anyone except a poor old woman, who, in searching for a lost cow, stood on a fence and looked over his ground. On that night a storm blew down a grove of his chestnut trees; whereupon he watched for the old lady, caught her, and cut a cross in her forehead, "to kill the witches in her," as he said. When he died his property was taken by the town authorities and converted to the use of the poor.

WASHINGTON.

The Census of Alaska.

A Lively Population.

The Russian Bear Under the Eagle.

Three Years of Occupation.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Secretary of War, with a grim sense of amusement, retorts upon Senator Sumner and the opponents of the San Domingo scheme by sending up to the House of Representatives, unsolicited, a couple of reports from his military offices upon the condition and census of Alaska. This is rather too late to be newsy, but in time to be slightly malicious.

The first report is by John S. Tidball, Major of Second Artillery, commanding the post of Alaska.

SOME GLIMPSES.

There are only three fisheries in Alaska, and neither cod, mackerel, or herring, are found there.

There were put up during the last year about four thousand gallons of seal and dog-fish oil, which, at the market value of 60 cents per gallon, will produce $2,400. Eighteen hundred barrels of salmon have been put up in these waters, which, at the market value of $8 per barrel, will produce $14,400; to which add $2,400 for oil, and we have $16,800 as a close approximation of the value of the fishing interest of this archipelago for the past year.

The fur traders are opposed to all other sorts of trade. The Hudson's Bay Company let the exclusive privilege from the Russians for $18,000 a year, afterwards reduced to $6,000. The Sitka traders in the last three years have collected $80,000 worth of furs. The Hudson's Bay Company still get the best of the stock. Small trading vessels …

There are only 921 Indians resident near Sitka, one-third of whom appear always absent hunting or fishing. Inspector General E. H. Ludington, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oregon, reports, under date of December 30, 1870, that while there is an unlimited supply of fish, no effort has been made to cure them for market, and the chief fishers between Puget Sound and … are Waldron & Co. and Barronovitch & Co., who last year packed only 800 barrels of fish. This year Waldron & Co. hope to put up 3,600 barrels. Both firms work Indians. The Russian-American Ice Company packs 2,000 barrels a year. The timber is superior, but the expense of transporting it to a market precludes the idea of its being commercially available. There is only one saw mill in the Territory, and that belongs to the United States Quartermaster's Department. There are no agricultural resources in Alaska. A few potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and radishes are grown, with great care. The possibilities of growing grain are very indefinite. There are no roads in the country. The only food consists of game. Therefore, the Territory, in a military point of view, has no resources.

A CHEERLESS PROSPECT.

From Behring Sea to Behring Straits there are 4,500 peaceable Indians, and along Cook's Inlet 600 doubtful Indians. The Aleutes number 5,000, are half civilized, and friendly. The Prince William Indians number 400. The rest are not to be trusted.

At Tongas, Patrick Murphy has charge of the native American property; all the buildings there are constructed of logs, with the exception of a frame school house, 20 by 24 feet in size. It is recommended that the whole settlement be given to the Indians as a gift. At Wrangel, Mr. Lear has charge of the building, and a trader is boss of the hospital, which is the chief edifice, 46 by 31 feet. The other buildings are of logs, and not worth removal. The Russians left no other property, except one wagon, a few barrels of lime, and some forage. It is recommended that the Indians be persuaded to take those edifices as a gift.

SITKA IN FROST.

The town of Sitka is reported as entirely unimportant, although accessible at all times and giving good anchorage. Since the formal cession of the territory to the United States, on the 18th of October, 1867, the military commanders have been Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, who was glad to leave after two months. Then came Captain Dennison, who stayed six months; then Captain Brady, who languished for fourteen months. Major Tidball has been there ever since in charge, as we observe by this abstract of his report. The garrison consist of one battery of artillery and one company of infantry. The garrison of Sitka is available only against the adjacent Indian villages. Two companies are ample for every purpose, although there are no fortifications or any heavy artillery. The powder of the garrison is damp, but is as dry as the climate will permit. Once a month the mail come in from Portland, Oregon. Water for drinking and cooking has to be hauled one mile. Convicts and criminals and civilians are confined together. The troops have to keep constantly at labor, and never drill. The sanitary condition is nevertheless good, but mental distress terrific. All the buildings turned over by the Russian Government have had to be rebuilt since the establishment of the post. The repairs have cost $19,000. Supplies sufficient for one year of good quality are on hand. Fresh beef furnished on the hoof from San Francisco costs 11½ cents in coin a pound, and is issued only once in ten days. Half rations are issued to 106 indigent citizens, their condition rendering this issue absolutely necessary. Out of 391 population only 15 are Russians, the remainder being Aleutes and half breeds. The interpreters who communicate between the great republic and the original Alaskians swindle both sides. The people belong to the class of Russian serfs, are extremely ignorant, and all very lax in morals. The priests of the Greek Church at Sitka, with two exceptions, are often drunk upon the streets, and their example is contagious. The women, almost without exception, are prostitutes and even girls of 13 and 14 years must be included in the number. The presence of the troops increases prostitution and drunkenness, but anyone having a knowledge of these wretched people cannot believe that they were corrupted by the troops. Being destitute, says the report, of the ideas of virtue, the presence of soldiers affords opportunity and incentive to the practice of vice. The consequent bad effect upon the troops is very apparent not only in disease, but in demoralization. Nearly all the people express a desire to be transported to some part of the Russian dominion and nourish a lingering hope that such a vessel will be sent for them during the coming summer. However, the Russian Government appears to have no concern about them. Their material condition is wretched, and their moral condition is still worse. They have no prospects of employment; they are entirely dependent upon the American Government for defence, and even for food. If the garrison of Sitka should be withdrawn, they would be at the mercy of the Indians. Inspector Ludington closes this grievous statement by asking that the Russian Minister at Washington, take measures to have them removed to the Russian Territory, or if he fails, the American Government should do so. On this question, says General Ludington, the dictates of honor, policy, and humanity coincide.

THE LESSON.

What a dreadful picture of annexation does this present! One government—and that which we are fond of quoting as our "natural ally"—leaves its citizens and military bastards in the hands of a commercial republic; while the commercial republic, which thought it was securing a huge prize in the acquisition of Alaska—a prize which would make the British Lion tremble—is obliged to transport all its supplies to that frigid Northwest and feed the entire people for the honor of ruling them. If there is any broad lesson to be derived from all this, it is that acquisitions or annexations are no longer desirable to the United States, whether we get them from Russia, or find them in the tropics. There are plenty of reasons why such destitute people should come to us, but few apparent why we should go to them.

LUMBER, COAL, AND ICE.

The lumber of Alaska is good, chiefly for cabinet purposes, car-finishings, &c., but San Francisco does not take to it. One small water-power saw-mill was established at Sitka by the Americans to make cedar lumber for the San Francisco market; but as there was no demand for the lumber, the mill stopped. One old Russian saw-mill at Sitka supplies the limited demand for lumber at that point. Lumber cannot be procured from the interior in large quantities on account of the insurmountable paths. As long as the forests of British Columbia and Washington and Oregon are equal to the demand, the lumber trade will not go North to obtain an inferior article at a greater expense. Coal has been found at various points in the Alaskian Archipelago. Sixty or eighty tons have been taken for the use of the United States Navy vessels. It is full of rosin and burns out the furnaces of the vessels very rapidly and its use has therefore been discontinued. It does not exist in regular seams but in upangles of no great width or depth and can not be relied upon. Companies have attempted to get out coal on the banks of Kenai, an English Bay near Cook's Inlet, and mines were opened, buildings, and wharves erected, and machinery set up, but the coal decomposed by the weather, the capital of the companies was used up and the mines were abandoned. In short the coal business in Alaska is of no consequence, and the gold, copper and iron which had been so much enlarged upon are apocryphal. In early days the San Francisco ice was obtained in Alaska and an establishment was started at Sitka, but the ice was porous and brittle from want of severe cold. The works at Sitka have been discontinued and the whole business has been transferred to Kodiack.

AGRICULTURAL ALASKA.

Although the climate produces ice it is not warm enough to favor agriculture, on account of the clouds and mists. Grasses grow there, and also wheat, rye, oats and barley; but they produce no grain in the head and the crops will not ripen. Corn will not grow at all, and therefore cereal crops are out of the question. Potatoes grow large enough, but they are soggy and without good flavor, and, of course, all the potatoes used by the garrison and people are brought from Oregon and San Francisco. Turnips do well, as well as cauliflowers, kohlrabi, and kale, but beans will not grow. Peas will grow, but only certain varieties will pod. Onions will not bulb. Cucumbers, squashes, melons, and tomatoes will not grow at all. This is contrary to the opinion of General Halleck, as you may remember. The whole land portion of the archipelago is a mass of rock and jagged mountains, whose precipitous sides extend to the water's edge, leaving nowhere scarcely any sloping foothills or level bottoms; their sides are gashed into accessible gorges, and their summits covered with perpetual snow, which, melting, converts every luckless spot into a morass. The acclivity appears to reject the usual lines of drainage, and the mountains are miry even … The soil is free from lakes, huge areas are … growth and … have sprung up among the … trunks, until the whole forms a mass of dark entanglement which cannot be cleared away. It will cost from $1,000 to $5,000, and great care, besides, per acre, to render the most available localities fit for cultivation. There are no grazing lands; a little marshy grass at the mouth of a canon or delta is magnified in the eyes of the beholder, and gives rise to erroneous reports. No orchard fruits whatever will grow. Wild berries do grow abundantly, and are large and fine-looking, but, for want of a warm sun, are insipid and innutritious.

EMIGRATION.

Hundreds of people have been to Alaska, have looked, and have gone away despairing. There has been no immigration except of camp-followers, who tumble in after the armies. The population is diminishing, and there has been no improvement under American occupation. Since the withdrawal of the Russian Company, the fur business at Sitka has ceased. The Russian population left behind, with a sum of money as a gratuity to each person, has spent the gratuity, and now lives upon the American Commissary Department. The trade-stores, shops, and "deadfalls" have decreased. Alaska, in short, is cut off by insurmountable barriers from that class of American pioneers who hitch up their teams and penetrate to the remotest parts. To get to the Territory by water requires money in hand, and when one gets there the place is uncongenial to a good class of pioneers. The Indians are of the purest North American type of savages, and possess villainous traits of character, committing atrocious murders for the sake of plunder and revenge, but they do not scalp and kill for mere bravado. They are large, stalwart, sharp, bright, and aquatic, eating fish and living at the water's edge, rejoicing in feasts, and their weapons are entirely firearms, chiefly the Hudson Bay flint muskets, and knives. They make hereditary slaves of prisoners. Their houses are built of hewn timber and are large and well constructed. They are fond of rum. A gunboat is requisite to move into the shallow waters amongst the Indians. The report recommends that the Indian's habitations and canoes be destroyed whenever they become noisy. Sitka cannot be maintained without a garrison of 100 men. Sitka has a harbor that can be entered without a pilot, and could easily be taken by a foreign enemy, and it is the only harbor of any consequence.

WHO ARE OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS?

There is a trader at each of the posts of Tongass and Wrangel, and all the other traders are fixed at Sitka. Sitka is the lobby headquarters of Alaska, and there the Greek Church of Russia dispenses one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, while all the United States money expended in supplies for the ship of war, the revenue cutter, and the army, also, flows into the resources of that town. Two or three good stores have been set up by the camp followers to possess this money. Others are classed under the head of "deadfalls," which is probably an Alaska term for "gin-mills," gambling houses, and retail sinks of iniquity. All the money which comes into the hands of every wretched man or woman finds its way into the purses of these traders. There are one saw-mill and two small breweries at Sitka, and all the rest of the business is mere trafficking. The only reason for staying at Sitka is, that some houses are already there, and if the general post were moved to some other point the camp thieves would still follow.

Out of 391 persons recorded in the census about two-thirds appear to be of the basest character of prostitutes, paupers, and ruffians. The following list will show what sort of subjects the United States inherited from that semi-Asiatic nation of which we have boasted as our natural ally. We have been fond of saying that the English nation was destined to be broken up by us, and that by a traditional alliance with Russia we two should yet control the world. The outworks of Russia, if they be the representative of the citadel, will convey some notion to our mind of the friends we are seeking. Certainly in a trade we are no match for Russia, particularly if we keep on hand the sentimental diplomatists who have been buying for us abroad during the last five years. Seven millions of our money in hard gold has gone out to acquire this great strip towards Asia, and the following are specimen bricks of what we have got for our pains. The English and Canadians who took to heart the fact that we were encroaching upon mankind, may now derive some comfort from knowing what sort of population we have added to ourselves. I need not apologize for printing this list, because it is a part of an United States report, especially selected by the Secretary of War, as a creditable document, and sent to the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives is making a great deal of honor over this report, and the Secretary of War, with our refined President at the back of him, thinks he has also done a good thing. The licentious press can scarcely make any bones about printing this interesting official document.

N. B.—So good a thing was this thought to be—I mean the report—that the official newspaper was ordered to call attention to it this morning, the supposition being, of course, that the laugh would be upon Mr. Sumner. I am afraid there will be a laugh nowhere, but some disgust.

A FEW NAMES SELECTED FROM THE CENSUS OF SITKA—LITERAL COPY.

Lizzie Evanovanoff, badly diseased (venereal); sick, destitute, and worthless; house small, dirty, and ill-ventilated.

Norracna Paramanoff, once married; husband left her; kept by hospital steward.

Manga Lawson, Sitka squaw; small, dirty cabin; Lawson keeps this squaw.

Vasilie Siligistoff, worthless, drunken wretch; drew rations last winter.

Ofanda Siligistoff, worthless cuss; worked formerly for the government; no account.

Natulia Siligistoff, house dirty and nauseating.

Mousha Haffindale, supported by Haffindale; slatternly looking.

Katrina Alexander, female, age 22; living with Lodecker; house dirty and small.

Anastasia Alexander, female, age 14; formerly kept by Richter; he deserted her; no support now.

Alexander Katson, 8 months old; child of a former man.

Jacob Landenberger, age 22; new house beyond creek; small and extremely filthy.

Polly Parahanoff, age 30, widow; miry and filthy outside and around house.

Paraskah Nekofa, female, age 26; orphan; prostitute; room small and dirty.

Paul Karsoff, male, age 32; filthy.

Charles Clenploff, age 26; in post guard house.

Maria Walker, aged 21, supported by Walker; house small and dirty.

Anna Mashmoffalka, aged 75, dirty, blind, destitute; drew rations last winter; supported by her son when he can get work; he complains that he can get no work to do.

Yulina Yarloff, female, age 17; lives with Francis.

Jennie Tofanakoff, age 15; works when she can get employment; tolerably neat; child by Captain Wabome, of Hutchings, Kohl & Co.; he left the child without support.

Fred Valasova, age 15; destitute, worthless boy.

Alexandrina Valasova, female, age 17; kept and supposed to be supported by J. Landenberger.

Nicholi Vosikoff, male, age 38; Ladro Pamloff, male, age 41; Gregory Vosikoff, age 39; "Double Deckers." (?)

Nichoff Simatusoff, male, age 27; lazy; able-bodied; worthless; needs watching; makes no effort to support his father and mother.

Ivanoff Michiloff, male, age 35; formerly kept Lizzie Evanovanoff; deserted her.

Sevegy Sepanoff, male, age 50. No work; said to be industrious.

Koh-log-u ——, female, age 18. Hy-dah-kootch-man, supported by Lowas.

Maria Balshin, female, age 4; "Double-decker;" supported by 154 when he can get work.

Andreanoff Taranoff, male, age 25; no work; formerly nurse in hospital, Russian American Company; destitute.

Anna Zevanoff, a destitute prostitute; Burmese poor.

Leon Shoboroff, male, age 39. If he gets work, can support himself.

Varvalina Gascol, female, age 49. No work, drew rations last winter.

Salecape Saullion, man, age 40. Worthless, run away; left his wife with a lot of orphans.

Anna Saullion, age 36. Tries to support these orphans; drew rations for them last winter; deserving special notice.

Catrina, 12 years, and Yuregevsky, 8 years, Klotomcosk. Katrina, cripple; 201 drew rations for them last winter.

Matrona Kotomoonk, female, age 8. Bright girl; lives with William Phillipson; he feeds and clothes her; he took her from 201 to relieve her in part.

Serephima Lamburg, female, age 30. End of upper deck of double-decker.

Maria Yargorin, age 80. Old and destitute; lower deck, double-decker.

Alexander Loganoff, age not given. Lazy, worthless; sold whiskey to Indians; in guard house for selling whiskey.

Anna Loganoff, alias Dengy, age 20. Musician Clark's woman.

Vasilla Ephanoff, male, age 12. Sharp, quick; steals, robs; rascal in every muscle.

Maria Yremara, age 39. Supported by Kuscoff Givesmill; provided for.

Irena Parceki, female, age 101. Very old, destitute, childish, sick, uncared for.

Polligay Sivkoff, female; age unknown; supported by husband, who is a sailor, I believe.

Vessilla Allula, male, age 35; destitute; sometimes gathers clams and berries.

Amelia Kostrastoff, house clean; apparently live well; have a good many dances.

Vasilla Cosburocoff, man, age 26; salaried by the Greco-Russian Church.

Charles Evans, age 27; ex-soldier; keeps Lida Klootchman.

Henry Murphy, age 2 years; first American child born in Sitka.

William Duncan, age 29; bills of worst kind; utterly worthless.

Natolla Cashavaroff, female, age 50; supposed to be supported by her children.

Maria Maltakoff, female, age 56; old and wealthy; she has a son at Bristol Bay, in employ of Tiller & Co., who gives her $10 per month of his pay as a subsidy, but the firm has no agent here, and they swindle her and the boy both out of it.

Anna Koratson, female, age 37; kept by the baker, Franklin—or, rather, she keeps him. She says he don't pay her a cent value received, gets drunk on her daughter's wages, not deserving.

Maria Benjamin, age 18 months; child of Alexander Kirstoff, left unprovided for; he was Captain of a brig.

William Henderson, age 40; ex-soldier; doubtful.

James Griffin, age 30; little low grog-shop.

Anaska Kokotoka, female, age 25; Indian she-slave, kept by Griffin.

Vasilla Griffin, male, age 2 years; child by the squaw.

Samuel Goldstein, age 34; needs watching; has been implicated in smuggling, &c.

FINIS.

Lieutenant D. A. Lyle, assisted by Dr. Williams, by Mr. Philipson, Indian Interpreter, and by Mr. Shirpser, Russian Interpreter, took his census of the "city of Sitka," and they report as a general thing, "a great want of clean linen, both as regards person apparel, and place of abode. The houses, with few exceptions, were small, filthy, ill-ventilated, and bore evidence of habitual neglect. There appears to be no energy in the people, no desire to look forward to future self-support. A good deal of sickness exists, caused by lack of cleanliness, food, and clothing. Their ideas of virtue and chastity seem very limited, and consequently much venereal disease is found among them. A great many complain that they can get nothing to do; that they would work if they could get it. Many of them who are able to work are too lazy, drunken and worthless to try to make a living … do not appear to have ever managed their own affairs, but have looked upon their employers and rulers to take charge of them and look after them. Many of them are destitute, and will require to be fed during the whole of the coming winter."

Such is Alaska,—the paradise of the North! Price, seven millions and a-half!

GATH.

STEAM ON CANALS.

Complete Failure of all Experimental Attempts—Recent Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 18.

How to apply steam power to canal navigation is the problem of to-day. The State Legislature has fairly thrown down the gauntlet by offering the munificent prize of $50,000 to the inventor who may find a solution. But all experience in the past affords little encouragement. An insuperable difficulty is encountered in the fact that the embankments of a canal of ordinary dimensions are seriously injured by washing, when a boat is driven through so small a body of water at high speed. The displacement of water is too violent, whatever the plan of propulsion. The only approximation to success, of which we have any record, is on the Paisley Canal in Scotland, and the Birmingham Canal in England, where very narrow boats of light boiler iron are run at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour by horse power, without injury to the works. Of experiments made on the Erie Canal we have some account, given in a recent report to the New York Chamber of Commerce, by Henry R. Worthington, Chairman of a committee to whom the subject was referred, and as this document has not yet been published, we take the present opportunity to submit its material portions.

The committee declare that numerous attempts heretofore made to improve canal navigation by the use of steam have all failed completely and utterly, some from defective construction of mechanical adaptation, some, perhaps, from the small size and light draft of the old canal, but all from the disadvantage of competition, in a feeble way, with a matured and powerful system. In the year 1845 a steamboat was put on the Erie Canal, and made several successful trips. Soon after, two other boats ran for a season through the Champlain Canal and lake. The proprietors vainly appealed to the Canal Commissioners for permission to establish a line which should be favored with an abatement of tolls, at the same time setting forth the difficulty of their enterprise so long as it depended on individual effort.

At first glance it may seem easy to decide upon the way in which steam may be applied to canal navigation, but many nice questions arise. Only very extensive practice can determine whether the small amount of power required for the propulsion of boats on a canal will justify the employment of steam. The change contemplated involves the construction of a more substantial and expensive class of boats. At the same time a considerable portion of their carrying capacity must be sacrificed to make room for machinery and fuel. The interest, cost, and per centage of depreciation is increased, perhaps also the rates of insurance. These considerations are more important when applied to a system of transportation which is inactive so much of the year. To be sure there are countervailing advantages in the ability of a boat like that described to navigate the Hudson independently of tow-boats.

As an alternative, the plan of drawing a train of barges by a steam tug on the canal, relying upon ordinary arrangements for towing on the river, is suggested. It is true that a steam tug will move a large number of boats at a moderate speed, and do it with economy, but there arises the difficulty of detentions at locks and steering around short curves, which can only be eliminated by protracted experience. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce attempted no more than to indicate the nature of various obstacles to be overcome. The old system is too well matured, too thoroughly reduced to the highest condition of cheapness and efficiency, and the proposed change too subversive and far-reaching and intricate. In the use of steam, precedents established on canals of large size, like the Delaware and Raritan and the Chesapeake Canals, are not regarded as applicable to the subject as now presented. Much thought, time, and money are required in demonstrating the practicability of steam, and these are not most readily secured by legislative enactments.

Therefore the committee recommended the adoption of a resolution to the effect that "the application of steam to canal navigation deserves the careful examination and encouragement of the Canal Board, as tending to increase the efficiency, capacity, and economy of our system of inland transportation." It will be observed that the committee refrain from an investigation of abstruse principles in science, considering such a course beyond their jurisdiction as a mercantile body, so that the question is left exactly where it was found.

NAPOLEON'S INTRIGUES.

Important Revelations from the Vatican—He Promises to Restore the Temporal Power—The Jesuit Fathers Prepare for the Catholic Crusade—Thiers in the Plot.

Correspondence of the New York World.

ROME, March 31.—The following remarkable statement appears in this day's Republican journal, *La Capitale*, purporting to be a revelation from the Vatican. Without being in a position to vouch for the truth of any statements that appear in the above-named paper, there seems enough of probability about it to give it a certain amount of interest and importance:

Saturday last, the 25th, early in the morning, Father Beckx received a courier from France—(further on we shall have occasion to say who are the couriers of the Jesuits and the Vatican)—bearing two despatches, one from Colonel Charette, the other from Thiers. Charette stated in his that he had come to an understanding with the ex-Emperor Napoleon regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Napoleon himself confessed that the Gallican clergy had led him into error, and said that he was ready to give up all the papers he held compromising certain ecclesiastics noted for their Gallicanism, and especially the Archbishop Monsignor Darboy, in order that the "Papal court" might be enabled to take such measures against them as might be felt needful. The only condition of the Papal restoration to this: That Pius IX. should embrace liberal views with respect to the temporal power; the advice of the Jesuit fathers being that advantage should be taken of the circumstance of the Œcumenical Council being still pending to obtain from that assembly an expression of a desire for reform, so that Pius IX. might appear to make concessions only to the wishes of the Catholic Bishops. Charette promises to lead 50,000 men on to Paris to restore the Napoleonic Government. He earnestly desires the Jesuits to open asylums throughout Italy in which Zouaves and other volunteers of the Catholic crusade may be sheltered, so as to be ready at a given time, when the Roman question is matured, to break out at once over the peninsula. "Rest assured," concludes Colonel de Charette, "that within three months' time Napoleon will be throned once more in Paris."

The despatch of M. Thiers is addressed to Charette. In this Thiers states that he trusts entirely in him, and that in exchange for the good offices lent for the restoration of order he should be permitted to make his attempt to re-establish the temporal power of the Pope.

Father Beckx, on receipt of the above despatches hastened at once, ill as he is, to the Vatican, and in the afternoon a council was held in the Convent of the Gesu, at which two other fathers only were present—three in all. It is a known fact that, according to the rule of the Jesuits, when affairs of deep importance are to be discussed, the council is only to consist of three individuals—the Father-General and two others nominated for the purpose. Father Beckx having been suffering for some time from a dangerous illness, in apprehension of his death the two father-councillors have been resident here in Rome.

In this council of three, Father Beckx, communicating the news he had received, said that God hereby evidently opened up a vista of lively hope for the restoration of the temporal power; but that, on the other hand, it could not be ignored that there was a dark spot on their horizon, this dark cloud being none other than the Protestant priest, Becker, at Berlin, who is with the Prussian troops in France, and who preaches as true principles of Christianity, brotherhood, freedom, and, above all, the Gospel and Protestantism, and opposes the attempts of the Jesuits with such ardor, faith, enthusiasm, and eloquence that the Vatican despairs of all hope of inducing Germany to endure the restoration of the temporal power.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the courier left Rome with the reply of the Jesuit fathers.

The couriers of the Jesuits are the nuns of the Sacre Coeur, and they are the bearers to and fro of the despatches. The central post office is the Trinita de Monti. This does not, however, exclude the use made by the Jesuits of a certain De Sanctis, formerly an employe in the passport office. It is scarcely necessary to add that the news which we here communicate to your readers is in perfect accordance with the Bonapartist attempts, with the letters Napoleon had been writing to win the hearts of his soldiers, about whom he has been writing to his Marshals, that they may be recompensed in a measure regulated by the valor shown by them on the battle-field, as well as it is known that De Charette is altogether occupied in collecting troops for an attack upon Rome.

It would by no means be a surprise to any one should M. Thiers turn Bonapartist. He is still the author of the History of the Consulate and the Empire.

HIGH AND LOW CHURCH.

St. Clement's in Philadelphia—The Question Involved, "Law and Gospel"—Bishop Stevens and St. Paul "All Things to All Men."

Philadelphia (April 15) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

In this goodly city of the Quakers a contest is now going on in one of the Episcopalian churches (St. Clement's) between what is generally known as high and low church factions, which promises great scandal to religion, fat fees for the lawyers, and trouble in the church.

Some fifteen years ago the parish of St. Clement's was organized in the northwest section of the old city—Twentieth street, above Arch. It was a new field of labor for the Episcopal denomination, and was open to missionary work. The parish was new, the church weak, and the clergy poor, the faith like that of the old church at Philadelphia which St. John told of in his vision. After going in debt, having no money, being visited by the Sheriff for liabilities, changing its pastors, it was found that St. Clement's was sinking into the deep waters.

About two years ago H. G. Batterson, D. D., and W. H. N. Stewart, LL.D., were invited to take the church and run it on their ideas of regeneration, both as to the church as a corporation and its members as spiritual sheep. They did so with certain conditions, among which were that salaries were at no moment, provided the vestry, which was of no account either as to faith, brains, or cash, would let the pastors alone. Anything to save the church building from a forced sale for debt was agreed to, and these reverend doctors went to work.

Dr. Stewart is a learned, earnest scholar, and most able preacher. Dr. Batterson is a great administrator, and soon the services of St. Clement's were put on the High Church basis. Choral services, processional and recessional hymns, banners, and holy "guilds," and daily services, and weekly communion, and fine preaching, and good singing, made the church a great success. It was filled at all times by the most thinking and influential and leading citizens of Philadelphia, as well as by families of earnest churchmen. The vestry became amazed that no room was to be had by the people coming to church. Some of the vestry never went there to church; some were not communicants, some never were baptized. All were of that sort of folks who thought everything that was not common was unlawful. The vestry began to open their eyes, then their ears, and the puritanical element in the Episcopalian church, like Luther and Hess, raised a fuss about the nothings in forms, which, in this case, grew into nothings in anything—faith, belief, system or doctrine. So it was at St. Clement's. The vestry, which was composed of men who formed no clear idea of the spiritual significance of their faith, had no fixed opinions as to the forms which taught their faith under the symbols which reveal it. The clergy had both. The contest began in the weak "resolutions" offered at the vestry meetings, and ended on Easter Sunday last at the vestry election. Some of the city papers were filled with articles by churchmen, parishioners, and outsiders discussing the "fan and forms" of St. Clement's. One side charged that the rector of St. Clement's advocated auricular confession, penance, absolution, prayers for the dead and what they in the true Christian spirit tried to stigmatize as "Romish errors." The clergy side denied the charges, but insisted that all the teachings were found in the Prayer Book, all of which they intimated some of the vestry never read, or, if they did, could not understand. The fight became furious, the bulletin boards of the press contained the latest news from the scene of this "Church-militant" warfare. The vestry laid their case before the Right Reverend Bishop, who delivered an opinion on a one-sided case, to which the rector, Dr. Batterson, replied with much spirit, and, according to the almost universal opinion, has the best of the dispute. Then the election for vestrymen came off, and was held Easter Monday, April 10, last. The candidates of the vestry party were: John Lambert, Henry S. Lowber, P. Pemberton Morris, Henry Henderson, Henry Norris, George N. Allen, Henry C. Thompson, James Dougherty, Chas. S. Pancoast, Francis R. Abbott, Edward Borhek, and T. Franklin Cooper.

Those of the rector's party were: Walter H. Tilden, Charles B. Stewart, J. Douglass Brown, Charles B. Sloan, Henry M. Barnes, William A. Rolin, John Huggard, Elias T. Boudinot, Michael Arnold, Jr., Francis D. Wetherill, Samuel Ritchie, and William A. Johnson. At the balloting all sorts of questions were raised, contested votes and objecting to votes. It was a rich scene—the vestry with the lawyers, and the clergy with their lawyers.

The female question was the first. Pewholders are members of the congregation by charter. Some of the pews were held in the names of married women. The vestry denied a female, married, had a vote, though she had a seat and a soul. The single women voted. The non-resident male pew-holders voted, but against the clergy. The votes stood on the count—17 for clergy, 19 for vestry, with several of the vestry's votes contested. The vestry were then the High Church party, for the members elect were in high glee over this great victory of two votes. The clergy side were confident in the law as they were confident in their gospel.

On Monday an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* will be filed in the Supreme Court against the vestry. The vestry say they will close the doors of the church. The clergy party will go into the church at all risks.

Dr. Batterson and Dr. Stewart will not recognize a tainted title, as they claim the vestry-elect hold, and so a dead lock is on at St. Clement's, as at Albany and Harrisburg. The clergy party will break the lock if it is put on the door.

These doings are rather "high" and rather "low" for a religious body, but the clergy are thus far sustained by those who have carefully and calmly considered the whole case.

The next move will be important. The readers of the *Herald* will be kept posted regarding the latest developments in this latest church scandal.

Verily, Philadelphia taketh the lead in these little ecclesiastical "set-tos," and the inhabitants thereof are vainly endeavoring to solve how this last question will do for "high."

GENTS' DRESS GOODS.

London Direct.

BROWN & PRIOR, 93 Wabash-av.,

Have received, this day, two cases of LONDON NOVELTIES in Gent's Neck Dressings, Gloves and Hosiery, comprising all the leading novelties for Spring and Summer 1871. An inspection thereof by the public is solicited.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

ALL THE NEW MOVEMENTS.

N. MATSON & CO., 117 LAKE-ST.

SHIRTINGS.

ENGLISH Cheviot Shirtings.

FIFTY Pieces just received, in NEW DESIGNS, for Spring and Summer 1871.

BROWN & PRIOR, Shirt Tailors and Gentlemen's Haberdashers, 93 WABASH-AV.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; … Sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st, New York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

… Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.

…

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. BREDT & CO., 176 Fulton-st., New York.

IMPORTERS of Aniline and other Dyes …

MANUFACTURERS of Sugar of Lead, Acetic Acid, …

SOLE AGENTS For the American Aniline and Chemical Co.

NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

… Prices Lower than Silver Plating.

CHICAGO NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 11 & 13 South Wells-st.

ON CANALS.

GENTS' DRESS GOODS.

London Direct.

BROWN & PRIOR,
93 Wabash-av.,

Have received, this day, two cases of LONDON NOVELTIES in Gent's Neck Dressings, Gloves and Hosiery, comprising all the leading novelties for Spring and Summer 1871. An inspection thereof by the public is solicited.

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NICKEL PLATING.

NICKEL PLATING.

Prices Lower than Silver-Plating.
CHICAGO NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

LOW CHURCH.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Verdict Against the Evanston Congregational Church.

Alleged Breach of Contract—The Construction of a Will.

A Liquor Dealer Fined for Contempt of Court.

Superior Court.

THE CHURCH BUILDING CASE.

In the case of Joseph F. Hubble against the Trustees of the First Congregational Society of Evanston, heretofore mentioned, to recover a balance alleged to be due for labor and material expended on the building of the society's meeting house, the jury found for plaintiff, awarding as his damages $1,102.02. The defence was a rescision of the contract by reason of delay on the part of the builder. As matter of law, the jury was instructed that, if the defendants refused to make any payments due the plaintiff for work, unless the plaintiff would give a bond to save the defendants harmless for claims of sub-contractors upon the building, and withheld money due upon no other ground, then there was a breach of the contract of building which authorized the plaintiff to discontinue work under the contract, and in such case to recover for the work actually done under the contract.

Circuit Court.

United States District Court.

Criminal Court.

County Court.

United States Circuit Court.

The Police Courts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Convention of the Distillers of the United States.

A DRIVER'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SANITARY.

Mortality Report for the Week Ending April 15.

Estimates of the Expenditures of the Board of Health for the Ensuing Year.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor, the Mayor, presiding.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending April 15, 1871, was submitted.

The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, April 19:

UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY.

Commencement of Operations for the Season—The Detail of Parties and their Fields.

From the Detroit Post, April 14.

The United States Lake Survey, under the direction of General C. B. Comstock, headquarters in this city, will be prosecuted with vigor this season, the usual appropriation having been made by Congress to defray the expenses of continuing the important work.

Women in Post Offices.

From the Chicago Postal Record.

A Negro Editor's Opinion.

THE ALBANY MUDDLE.

Tammany Jubilant—A Republican Judas Found—Orange S. Winans, Republican Member from Chautauqua, Goes Over to the Enemy.

Albany (April 14) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Assembly met this morning at 11 o'clock. To all appearances the situation was unchanged. It had been given out that the Democrats were about to introduce an old-fashioned Tax Levy, and move its immediate consideration in Committee of the Whole, as a substitute for the Two Per Cent Board of Appropriation juggle. This, in fact, proved to be the case.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19.

From all the principal financial centres of the United States there comes the same report of an abundant supply of money to loan on all sorts of terms, and on all sorts of securities.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

LATER.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

NASHVILLE.

NEW YORK.

LOUISVILLE.

TOLEDO.

BUFFALO.

NEW ORLEANS.

CINCINNATI.

PHILADELPHIA.

OSWEGO.

BALTIMORE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Port of Buffalo.

Port of Cleveland.

Lake Freights.

From Escanaba.

Miscellaneous Items.

COAST PILOT.

COAST PILOT
FOR THE LAKES.

THE IMPROVED
VESSELS' ACCOUNT BOOK

J. W. MIDDLETON,

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Dr. Bassett,

Dr. J. H. Clark,

Dr. Townsend,

The Bridal Chamber.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Another Big Score for the White Stockings at Memphis.

Practising for the Billiard Championship Match—Games by Parker and Dion.

Woman's Rights in the Ring—A Suggestion to the Chicago Agitators.

Base Ball.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. MUTUALS OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The White Stockings reached this city yesterday evening, and this afternoon defeated the newly-organized Mutual Club of Memphis to inaugurate their new grounds.

About four hundred persons witnessed the game, which turned out to be a one-sided affair. The Mutuals are young gentlemen of honorable intentions, but they greatly lack practice, which they are not liable to obtain until they get possession of grounds more conveniently located with reference to their places of business. Their present grounds are but only not convenient, but are unfit for the purpose for which they are used.

The following is the White Stocking fielding and batting score:

[illegible]

CHICAGO AS A BASE BALL DEPOT.

[illegible]

HAYNIE VS. CHADWICK.

[illegible]

Billiards.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

[illegible]

Pugilism.

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS" TO A FIGHT.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Steal and a Runaway.

[illegible]

The Next Cheney Trial.

[illegible]

The Carpenters' Association.

[illegible]

Amusements.

[illegible]

Severely Stabbed.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

Claret Flowing.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

LAKE VIEW MATTERS.

Proposed Extension of Graceland and Rosehill Cemeteries.

[illegible]

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Conflagration at Pella—Murder at Newton—State Medical Society—The Storm.

[illegible]

Chickering Pianos in Alaska.

[illegible]

Art Matters.

[illegible]

Regular Auction Sales.

[illegible]

Hair Mattresses and Feathers.

[illegible]

Auction.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Friendly Call, and What was said.—[illegible]

Milwaukee Gift Enterprise.—[illegible]

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. [illegible]

Phalon's New Perfume. "I Love You." [illegible]

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, [illegible]

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and best hair-dressing [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK.

THE GREAT

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

Last Three Days! Last Three Days! Last Three Days!

AT THE

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK

Corner Randolph and Ada-sts.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, April 20, 21 and 22.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION! CROWDED HOUSES!

FARWELL HALL.

THEO.

THOMAS'

Unequalled Concert Organization of fifty distinguished artists, in a series of

SIX GRAND CONCERTS AND ONE MATINEE.

[illegible]

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE NEW MUSICAL AND PROTEAN STAR,

MR. RICHARD RALPH,

[illegible]

The Minstrel Boy, or The Old Home and the New.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

MR. FRANK DREW.

[illegible]

RORY O'MORE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

CROWDED HOUSES! Shouts of Applause. [illegible] Every Night. Great Bill of Novelties!

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

CINDERELLA

A Gorgeous Banquet of Beauty and Fun.

THE HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME. HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

[illegible]

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE STOCK FINE

Custom-Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Linens, Woollens, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, April 20, at [illegible] o'clock, at our salesrooms, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

—and Lot 25 by 145 feet—

No. 14 Sixteenth-st.

AT AUCTION

On Thursday Afternoon, April 20, at 3 o'clock, on the Premises.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ALL-WOOL WESTERN JEANS,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 20, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A FINE LINE OF

Cassimere and Fur Soft Hats

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, April 20, at 11 o'clock.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Two Frame Dwellings and Lots,

ON FULTON-ST.

COTTAGE AND LOT,

ON BURNSIDE-ST.

100 Residence Lots,

Fronting on Grenshaw, Bloomingdale-av., and Walnut-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday, April 21, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

PROPERTY

TO CLOSE THE

Estate of the late Wm. H. Brown,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, April 24, at 11 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms,

5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Five Stores and Dwellings.

[illegible]

Two Stores.

[illegible]

Brick Stores.

[illegible]

Corner North Clark and Indiana-st.

[illegible]

Stores and Dwelling.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. G. CAMBRIDGE.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.

FURNITURE

OF THE

DONEGANA HOUSE.

[illegible]

Thursday & Friday, April 20 and 21, at 10 a. m.,

[illegible]

A. G. CAMBRIDGE, Auctioneer.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

[illegible]

Saturday, April 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Lawns, Poplins, and Dress Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Linens. Also, a full line of Carpets and Matting,

On Thursday, April 20,

At 9 1-2 a. m., at our salesroom, 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF NEW

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

[illegible]

Friday, April 21, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

Second-hand Furniture

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible]se of the First Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

[illegible]e House Adjourns Amid a Shower of Personalities.

[illegible]eneral Butler Again the Recipient of a Raking Fire.

[illegible]xt of the Ku-[illegible] Finally [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]